Prevents

Catarrhal

Diseases-

ONLY 180 PER CENT. A YEAR.

NOT NEARLY SO MUCH AS THE MILLER SYNDICATE.

American Mining, Milling and Smelting Co. Is Vouched For. However, by the Financial Mercantile Agency. Which Has its Name on the Same Office Door.

Several inquiries have found their way from London to New York recently regarding the history and status of the American Mining. Milling and Smelting Company. It appears from the advices that have been received from the other side that a considerable amount of the stock has been sold to British investors. It appears also that the stock is almost as great an earner of dividends as were the membership of the investigator had heard of that the stock is almost as great an earner of dividends as were the membership who is in London. This is only the branch office. Mr. Hickman has charge of that. Mr. William C. Hickman, and you want to see him."

"Company." Underneath that is this: "Financial Review." The last sign on the glass panel revived old memories. The investigator had heard of that before, and one of the men connected with it, of the name of Blackmer, is not unknown to the police. Entering the office, the investigator had heard of that before, and one of the men connected with it, of the name of Blackmer, is not unknown to the police. Entering the office, the investigator had heard of that before, and one of the men connected with it, of the name of Blackmer, is not unknown to the police. Entering the office, the investigator had heard of that before, and one of the men connected with it, of the name of Blackmer, is not unknown to the police. Entering the office, the investigator had heard of that before, and one of the men connected with it, of the name of Blackmer, is not unknown to the police. Entering the office, the investigator had heard of the tast sign on the glass panelled partition railing off a small space, which is probably called the front office. When the sale with the police. Entering the office, the investigator found the face of a young by in a peephole in the glass panelled of dividends as were the membership certificates in William Franklin Miller's Franklin Syndicate. Miller guaranteed 520 per cent. a year and is now serving a term

of ten years in Sing Sing prison. According to the Glasgow (Scotland), Herald of Dec. 8, 1903, the stock of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company pays 180 per cent. a year. Maybe that is why the British public wants to know more about the concern. In a column devoted to mining news there is the fol-

lowing paragraph in the Glasgow Herald: American Mining, Milling and Smelting .-Monthly dividend (No. 90) at the rate of 15 per cent, per month will be paid to all holders of the ordinary shares on the European regis-ter, on and after Dec. 15, at the offices of the company, 10 Coleman street, London, E. C.

This paragraph caught the eye of a well known investor in London, and he learned on inquiry at the London office that the company had properties consisting of gold, silver and copper mines, smelters, crushers and other operating machinery in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Mexico and Utah. He also learned that the capital stock of the company was \$1,500,000, "fully subscribed and paid up," divided into 750,000 shares of common stock of the par value of \$1 a share, and 150,000 shares of preferred stock at \$5 a

This particular Britisher is always willing to take a reasonable chance on an investment proposition, but he wants to be fairly sure that he's going to get a decent run for his money. Therefore he wrote to a well known mining engineer in Colorado to find out what the engineer knew about the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company. The Colorado man first went to the office of the Secretary of State of Colorado and found that no such company was incorporated under the laws of that State, nor was its certificate as a foreign corporation on file. Then he inquired from such persons as he thought would be likely to know about the location of any Colorado properties belonging to the company. He couldn't find out that the company owned any properties in the State, but that isn't proof positive, of course, that the company does

not own mining claims in Colorado.

About this time the attention of a New York railroad man was called to the wonderful dividends which the common stock of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company was paying, and he thought hed like to know something about the company. Therefore he wrote to the Longon office for information, and got the wing reply, dated from London Jan. 7: DEAR SIR: Answering your letter of Dec. 23, 1903, we are not aware of any stock at present available or on sale. The company is a close corporation and the stock is held privately. Yours faithfully.

For the American Mining, Milling and Smelt-

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WESTON & Co., European Agents.
The head of the sheet on which this letter was written gave information, however, that the New York man did not possess. It stated that the officers of the company States, that its New York offices were at 78 Wall street, and that it had an office in St. Louis at 315 Commercial Building.

When this particular New Yorker gets a particular "hunch" for anything, he wants it badly, and he concluded that he was it badly, and he concluded that he was going to know more about the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company, and get some of the stock, if he found he really wanted it, or bust. Therefore, he took a run around to the New York offices. On the directory in the hall he found that the company had rooms on the fifth floor. When he got into the elevator and told the mean who want the company had rooms. the man who ran the car what he wanted,

the man remarked:
"There's a mistake in that hall directory.

"There's a mistake in that hall directory. The American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company is on the fourth floor, in the office of the rinancial Mercantile Agency. You want to see a man named Hickman."

The title Financial Mercantile Agency had a familiar ring to the ears of the New York man, and he concluded, before pursuing his investigations any further, to try to recall where he had heard of that concern before. So he went back to his office and decided, while trying to recall something about the agency, that he'd write to the concern for information about the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company. In reply to his letter he got the finest thing ever in the way of a report, which, among the way of a report, which, among

We consider this proposition one of the best propositions that we have investigated for a long time, and we predict that it will continue to be a big dividend payer. The stock is largely held in Great Britain, France and Belgium. The largest stockholders are the directors. The latest prices at which shares have changed hands, we are informed, were: \$5.50 for the preferred and \$16.75 for the common, par value, \$5 and \$1, respectively. No capital has been offered for public subscription, the whole of the stock being taken and fully paid for by the directors, officers and their friends, and is strictly a close corporation." subscription, the whitaken and fully pai officers and their fr

An alleged balance sheet accompanying the report shows that the "net profit for the year 1902-03" (including interest on investments)" was \$5,068,704.39. In the way of dispursements, the balance sheet

Ealance purchase price of Loman Mine and six claims. \$1,625,450.00 Travelling and office expenses. 30,173.25 Dividends at 7½ per cent. on preference share. 56,250.00 

Other items in the balance sheet purport Other items in the balance sheet purport to show that the company owns "property" valued at \$3,955,895.55; "buildings and mills," \$355.510.41; "smelters and plant," \$736,353.25; "reservoirs and dams," \$275,-311.27; "stores," \$57,277.02; "stocks in hand," \$30,220.54; "cash in hand," \$65,219.16; "sundry debtors," \$54,312.22; "investments," \$2,383,-390.25.

The investigating New Yorker, when he struck the item, "travelling and office expenses," \$30,173.25, thought that there must have been a heap of travelling done for the company by somebody during the past year, but what did that matter so long as there was a net profit on the year of nearly \$6,000,000? The report looked like the real thing, but, just to make sure of it, he asked for a report on the company from a mer-cantile agency which is much better known than the Financial Mercantile Agency. From the other agency he got a very much shorter report, which ended as follows:

"Were trying to sell stock recently on the Continent. Looked upon with grave sus-

This last report didn't seem to be such really hot stuff as that supplied by the Financial Mercantile Agency, and so the New Yorker concluded to make a little investigation of that concern. He got a friend who is more or less familiar with such work to help him out. The friend concluded that the best place to find out something about the Financial Mercantile Agency ought to be at its own office. So he went there.

The agency has its name in big letters on the door. In much smaller letters near the bottom of the glass panel are the words:

"American Mining, Milling and Smelting

TOTAL WAY THE THE

see him."
"Who's Mr. Hickman?" asked the caller.

"Who's Mr. Hickman?" asked the caller.
"He runs the Financial Mercantile
Agency," was the answer, "and he's the
New York agent for the American Mining,
Milling and Smelting Company. He's not
in now. He's in and out all day. You
might find him in about 5 o'clock, and then
again you might not. But if you make an
appointment, he'll surely be here to meet

The investigator didn't make an appointment, but he did call on Inspector McClusky at Police Headquarters. At the mention of William C. Hickman and the Financial Mercantile Agency, Inspector McClusky beamed as he would at the mention of the

name of an old friend.

"I think we've got both Hickman and his agency on our list," said the inspector.

"Let's see what the records contain, any-

way."

The first entry showed that William C.

Hickman had been convicted in Boston in 1884 of the crime of extortion and fined \$50. Following the course of the years, the Detective Bureau records show that in 1888 Hickman drifted into Canada, the provided Grand the provided Gra that in 1888 Hickman drifted into Canada, swindled Canadians out of \$50,000, and then, in August of that year, having lost all of his money, had to get friends to pay his way out of town. In 1890, according to the police records, a man of the name of William Evans, who bore a striking resemblance to Hickman, arrived in St. Louis, supposedly from Australia.

Shortly after he arrived there, a number of shipments of foreign goods were received by him, en which, from time to time, he got advances from St. Louis banks. Finally he secured from the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, now the Merchants' Laclede Bank, an advance of \$20,000 on a supposed

Bank, an advance of \$20,000 on a supposed consignment of dyestuffs. Having got the money Evans left town, and when the the money Evans left town, and when the barrels of supposed dyestuffs were opened they were found to contain only cheap coloring matter. There is a person now in New York, the credit man of one of the largest banks in the world, who was employed in the St. Louis bank when it was swindled,

est banks in the world, who was employed in the St. Louis bank when it was swindled, and who, according to Inspector McClusky, identified Hickman as William Evans. Some sort of a settlement was made with the bank, and Evans was not prosecuted.

In the course of time Hickman found his way to New York and with a man named Reeves, starten the Bankers and Manufacturers' Mercantile Agency, with head-quarters at 35 Nassau street. That concern had a memorable existence. According to the police records, it gave about the same kind of rating as the Financial Mercantile Agency gave to the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company to some of the most notorious get-rich-quick engineers that ever did business in New York. According to Inspector McClusky's records, it gave a fine voucher for Daniels & Co., which thrived at 6 Wall street until driven out by the Police. It did the same thing for F. A. Rogers & Co., bucket shop keepers at 38 Wall street, the members of which outfit disappeared between two days, after which heg Sheriff seized whatever he could find in their offices.

But procably the best recommendation evers eart out by the Rankers and Manuary of the same thing for server eart out by the Rankers and Manuary and Manuary

But procably the best recommendation ever sent out by the Bankers and Manufacturers' Mercantile Agency was that received by J. M. Fisher & Co. and the Cobb-Everett Company of Eoston, two concerns which had offices in the same building and swindled the dear public, according to the estimate of the Post Office per artment out of not far from \$200.000 in a according to the estimate of the Post Unice Department, out of not far from \$200,000 in a little over a year through the old and threadbare discretionary pool game. In November of last year the swindler-inchief of this double outfit was sentenced in the United States Court here to seven years the windler-inchief of this double outfit was sentenced in the United States Court here to seven years. tstated that the officers of the company were: James Reid, president and treasurer; W. Matthews, general manager; C. Edwards, consulting engineer, and H. Reid, secretary. The letterhead also stated that the company was incorporated in the United States Court here to seven years in prison on the charge of using the mail for fraudulent purposes. The Bankers and Manufacturers' Mercantile Agency recommended to a confiding publi

W. R. Vermilye & Co., who were put out of business something more than a year ago. There is a hiatus in the police records between the disappearance of the Bankers' and Manufacturers' Mercantile Agency and Manufacturers' Mercantile Agency and the coming into being of the Financial Mercantile Agency. In the meantime, Reeves went over to London, took a suite of offices in the London financial district and had placed on the door of the main entrance the names of all American firms entrance the names of all American firms that wanted to do almost any old kind of a business in London, which would pay to Reeves \$100, or less, if he couldn't stick them for that amount. There is nothing in Inspector McClusky's records to show that the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company made a dicker with Reeves by which he would provide the company with a London office. Moreover, there is nothing in the inspector's record to show that Reeves has an office at 10 Coleman street, London, E. C., the present address of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company.

address of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company.

But it is evident that Hickman had to have a financial and commercial agency, even if he had to have it without Reeves. Just when Hickman started the new enterprise along the same lines as the old the police records do not show, but they do show that Hickman's new concern stood sponsor for the American Finance and Mortgage Company, of which Fernando sponsor for the American Finance and Mortgage Company, of which Fernando Baltes, who was asked to resign the presidency of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank on Oct. 20, 1898, was the president. It may be only a strange coincidence, but the American Finance and Mortgage Company, in the literature which it sent out, told of 15 per cent. per month returns. The dividend on the "ordinary" shares of the American Mining, Milling and Smeltof the American Mining, Mining and Shieling Company, according to the paragraph in the Glasgow Herald, was to be 15 per cent. a month also. The stockholders in the American Finance and Mortgage Company were to get rich by turning over their good money to the company to operate in the stack and grain markets.

the stock and grain markets. the stock and grain markets.

This concern went up the flue on July 15, 1903, leaving a great number of creditors to bewail their disappearance. Assets of the company amounting to \$386 were found at a bank and attached by August J. De Kanstein. Again it may be only a coincidence, but Mr. De Kanstein said that the American Figure Company overcan Finance and Mortgage Company owed him \$15,000 for organizing "The National Ore and Smelting Company." There is nothing in the police records to show any connection between the National Ore and

connection between the National Ore and Smelting Company and the American Min-ing, Milling and Smelting Company. Having learned so much of Hickman's history from the police records, the in-vestigator concluded that he had better make another attempt to find Hickman. make another attempt to find Hickman. A second trial was no more successful than the first. Hickman was not in and was not expected during the rest of the day. The investigator was informed that the man lives in Brooklyn, and usually goes home by way of the Wall street ferry. But to return to the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company. In January, 1902, Bradstreet's was asked to make a report on the company. About all that

Milling and Smelting Company. In January, 1902, Bradstreet's was asked to make a report on the company. About all that it could then learn was that its London office was in Moorgate Chambers, 72 Finsburg Pavements. In October, 1903, Bradstreet's called at the New York office of the company for further information. Whoever was in charge told Bradstreet's man that the main office of the company was in St. Louis, and he'd have to get any information that he wanted from there.

The St. Louis branch of Bradstreet's sent a representative to the St. Louis office of the American Mining, milling and Smelting Company who was told that the St. Louis shop was only a branch of the main office, which was in London. The company's St. Louis representative said that even all the mail received for the company was sent to the London office.

It was learned yesterday that the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company was incorporated on April 7, 1867, under the laws of South Dakota. The incorporators were Jones H. Breeden, Jr., Johnston Jeffries and one other, all of Pierre, S. D.

COTTON DID UP BAXTER & CO.

WHICH WAY THEIR CUSTOMERS BET LEFT IN DOUBT.

Cetten Goes Up, and After a Call on Itself for More Margin, and Also, Apparently on Its Customers, the Concern Goes Down and the Customers Go Someway.

A. B. Baxter & Co., a \$300,000 corporation, which dealt in stocks, bonds and cotton at 61 Broadway, assigned yesterday | rivation. for the benefit of creditors to George J Vestner, whose counsel are Cantor, Adams & McIntyre. The assignment was said by the assignee to be due to the failure of the company to secure margins sufficient from its Southern customers to meet the harp advance in the price of cotton.

Various statements as to the firm, its business, its members and its past were made by the assignee, by Mr. McIntyre, of counsel to the assignee, and by a clerk in the office of the company. The members of the firm, according to the assignee were A. B. Baxter of Pittsburg, president; W. Vensel of this city, vice-president and Felix Lipp of Union Course, L. I., treasurer. These three men constitute the directorate of the company, but are not its argest stockholders, who are Pittsburg men. Mr. McIntyre made this statement: "The firm of A. B. Baxter & Co. was incorporated in this State in December,

1902. It occupies offices which were at one time those of E. E. Smathers, the well known horseman, who conducted a stock business there. The company had one branch near Atlanta and had correspondents in fifty cities throughout the country, whom it reached by means of leased wires, the rental of which was about \$360,000 a year. About two weeks ago, owing to the sharp rise in cotton, which caught unprepared all the clients of the company who were speculating in cotton, the stockholders of the company paid in an assessment of over 80 per cent. on their stock, or \$246,000 in cash. The further advances during the first of this week led the company to call for additional margins from its customers, and as these were not forthcoming it decided to-day, owing to the extraordinary advance, to assign, in order that it might

that the company will be able to resume." Mr. McIntyre was asked what was the

be determined exactly whether or not it is

solvent. We have had no time to examine

the books as yet, but it is my impression

Mr. McIntyre was asked what was the exact business of the firm and whether it had at any time any trouble through its business ventures. He said:

"In July last a rival of this company informed the Western Union Telegraph Company that Baxter & Co., was doing business without the consent of various exchanges. We understood that the Western Union contemplated cutting off our service and in the Supreme Court of this State we secured an injunction restraining them from taking such steps. When the Western Union put in its answer there was in it no intimation of wrongdoing on our part and the injunction was continued." was in it no intimation of wrongdoing on our part and the injunction was continued."

Assignee Vestner was found at the offices of the company after a gantlet of clerks and office boys had been run who took oaths that he was out. He explained the long delay in receiving the reporters by saying that he thought they had gone and that hearing their voices he had summoned them in. Mr. Vestner said at first that he didn't know any of the directors, but after thinking for a few moments he recalled the fact that Messrs. Baxter, Vensel and Lipp were the directors and officers of the company. He said that his understanding was that the company had only the one branch, at Atlanta, but that it cleared for various brokerage concerns throughout

branch, at Atlanta, but that it cleared for various brokerage concerns throughout the United States, acting as a sort of clearing house in that respect. The customers of the concern, he said, would probably run into the thousands.

On the same floor with Baxter & Co. and adjoining are the offices of J. B. Eisaman & Co. Mr. Vestner said that he understood Eisaman & Co., at times handled a good deal of the business of Baxter & Co., but that the two concerns were not that otherwise the two concerns were not connected. He thought a statement of some sort would be forthcoming on Mon-

Pittsburg, but had been in town yesterday morning. He thought he had left again. He knew that Mr. Vensel lived somewhere in West Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh or Ninety-eighth street, and in an apa: tment Ninty-eighth street, and in an apa: tment house, and that Mr. Lipp lived "out on Long Island." He was asked if the correct addresses were not kept somewhere in the office, and an office boy responded for him that they were so kept, but under lock and key. The office boy was asked why this was, and said:

"Why, sure, we keep the addresses locked up. There is a lot of good touchers in this

up. There is a lot of good touchers in this bunch and it would be dead easy to get money if they knew where to find 'em."

The offices take the whole front of 61 Broadway and are divided into a number Broadway and are divided into a number of rooms, the largest of which is the telegraph and quotation board room. In this there were telegraph instruments for seven loops of private wire, which puts this office in contact with the various correspondents the country over. There were said to be over 30,000 miles of wires and, as Mr. McIntyre said, it cost Baxter & Co. \$360,000 to 197 methods and the part of the power of

a war to maintain them.

The connection of Baxter & Co. with E. E. Smathers, which was made by an office boy of Baxter & Co., who said that Mr. Smathers had had a private office with the company until two or three months ago, was declared by Mr. McIntyre to be without justification. Mr. McIntyre said that the firm of E. E. Smathers & Co. had conducted in these offices, and probably with the same equipment, a brokerage business until a year ago when Mr. Smathers retired and bought many racehorses. He is now in

Baxter & Co. held no membership in any of the exchanges in New York city, doing their business through brokers on the various exchanges. Mr. McIntvre said he understood that the company had memberships on the exchanges of New Orleans and Atlanta. The members of the company are comparatively unknown in Wall Street. New Orleans, Jan. 30.—A. B. Paxter & Co. have been losing heavily for the last three weeks, losing sometimes as much as \$100.000 a day. The company had offices all through the South. 125 in all, and did an immense business in cotton, especially in the middle South. Paxter & Co. held no membership in any cially in the middle South.

COP SURPRISES BURGLARS. Follows Four Who Broke Into a Saloon

and Catches One. Edward Schonek, 28 years old, of 662 East Fourteenth street, was arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville police court yesterday morning on a charge of attempted burglary. He was arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning by Policeman Barry of the East Twenty-second street station, after a chase to the roof of A. Hupfel's saloon at 280 Avenue B.

Earry noticed four men coming along the avenue. They stopped in front of the saloon and he heard one of them say: "This saloon and he heard one of them say: "This is an easy place to get into."

Three of the men were stationed to watch while the fourth broke open the door, and Barry lay low until they had got inside. Then he followed them. When they saw him the men ran upstairs to the roof with Barry at their heels.

Barry caught Schorck and held to him in spite of a heavy blow from one of his companions. The others got away.

Magistrate Whitman held Schonck in \$1.000 bail.

while the fourth broke open the door, and Barry lay low until they had got inside. Then he followed them. When they saw him the men ran upstairs to the roof with Barry at their heels.

Barry caught Schorck and held to him is open to accompanies to the roof with Barry at their heels.

Barry caught Schorck and held to him is open to a heavy blow from one of his companions. The others got away.

Magistrate Whitman held Schonck in softing the street with the properties.

Mayor McClellan Marries His First Couple.

Mayor McClellan performed his first marriage ceremony yesterday at the City Hall. The principals were william Hudicated Copper Company, has advised his son Clarke, a young banker of 325 West Eighty-third street, and Mrs. Virginia B. Mr. Clarke's father and Mrs. Moore's brother were witnessees. Mayor McClellan didn't kiss the bride.

While the fourth broke open the door, California. California.

At 9:30 last night, the time of Mrs. Strong's the power of his persent conveying the news of his believe memonopoly that is crushing the powers which are pressing him to break the Powers which are pressing the powers which are pressing him to break the Powers which are pre

SOUND SHORE ICE-LOCKED.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 30.-Navigation in the harbors on the North Shore of Long Island Sound has been suspended for a month, and from present indictions seems likely to be closed for four weeks longer. The oldest boatman can remember nothing like it, and fishermen and others who earn their living on the Sound waters bave been Our idle so long that they and their families are beginning to feel hardship and dep-

Off Captain's Island there are twenty vessels of various kinds and nine tugboats fast in the thick ice, which reaches from the island to the main shore, a distance of three miles. The rivers emptying into the Sound are frozen solid. Steamboat navigtion has been suspended between several of the towns and New York for a month, and the factories have been greatly inconvenienced in shipping and receiving frieght. Coal dealers are running short of supply owing to so many barges being frozen in and must now depend on receiving con-

in and must now depend on receiving consignments by rail.

F. G. C. Mead of Coe Cob, who had a barge fast off the mouth of the Mianus River, hired a large force of men to saw and chop a channel through two foot ice for half a mile, and a tug was then able to tow it to his dock. Capt. Frank Holmes of the steamboat Gen. Putnam has tied his boat to the dock and gone to blorida to await the redock and gone to Florida to await the re-opening of navigation. It is the first winter in years the steamboat has not run regu-larly between Greenwich and New York. Capt. Edwin F. Studwell of the propeller Capt. Edwir F. Studwell of the propeller Glenville has endeavored to keep his boat running between Port Chester and New York, but has been compelled to give up many trips. The ice has greatly interfered with the oyster business, and only a third or less of the customary supply has been secured and the price has doubled.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

John L. O'Donnell Arrested in Connection With Accident Insurance Fraud.

John L. O'Donnell, a lawyer of 161 East 118th street, who was until a short time ago employed as adjuster by the Consolidated Insurance Corporation, 76 William street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery. He is accused of having forged the signature of Dr. John Goethals of 661 Carroll street, to a statement of the injuries sustained by Henry A. Tyler of Brooklyn, who was run down by a wagon of the American News Company in April last. Tyler's claim for damages was put in by

Edward F. Glover, a claim agent, and paid by the accident corporation in which the news company carries insurance. It was O'Donnell's duty to investigate such claims. He reported, it is alleged, that he saw Dr. Goethals and secured a signed statement from him. The physician denies having ever seen him or having signed any paper concerning Tyler. O'Donnell was held under \$2,000 bonds for examination

was held under \$2,000 bonds for examination on Monday.

Edward Glover, who figured in the case, formerly had an office at 140 Nassau street. He lived at Richmond Hill, and belonged to several yachting and athletic clubs. When his arrest was caused by the General Insurance Corporation, two months ago, he induced the Magistrate to parole him until he could find a bondsman, and then disappeared. Assistant District Attorney Krotel says

that he believes the man Tyler never existed.

A lawyer who is suspected of having been implicated with O'Donnell and Glover in the alleged frauds has fled from the city. OUOTED IN BRYAN'S BEHALF.

Famous Phrase of Cleveland Used in the Bennett Will Case.

New Haven, Jan. 30 .- In an argument in support of his contention that he should not be removed as an executor of the Bennett will, counsel for William J. Bryan to-day quoted Grover Cleveland: "It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory."

The answer was made out by the lawyers of Mr. Bryan, but the latter's name was signed to it. In reviewing why Mr. Bryan should not be disturbed, his lawyers say: "The executor is to be removed, if at all not for a punishment, because it is the-

oretically possible that the estate may be injured, but because of some injury or danger to the estate. In classic phrase, it is a condition which confronts us and not a theory." Friends of Mr. Bryan here said to-night that the latter did not know anything about the wording of the answer, as he would not have allowed Mr. Cleveland's famous utter-

ance to be used, and that he will order his lawyers to amend the answer when he learns of the quotation. ERIE DETECTIVE SHOOTS BOY.

back while chasing him across the railroad yards at Twelfth and Provost streets.

yards at Twelfth and Provost streets. The bullet, which penetrated the lungs, was extracted at St. Francis Hospital. The boy may die of the wound.

Condon went to the yards with fifteen-year-old Michael Shaughnessy and a Polish boy, whom the police called John Smith because they couldn't master the spelling of his real name, to steal brasswork from a disabled locomotive. McKenna and two other men who were on the lookout for trespassers and juvenile thieves ran after the boys and they scampered away.

The detective attempted to catch Condon, but the boy ran rapidly and McKenna, finding that he could not gain on him, drew his revolver and fired five times. He says he shot in the air to frighten Condon, but

he shot in the air to frighten Condon, but tripped as he pulled the trigger the last time and accidentally hit the boy. Patrick Vickers and John Lyons, Eric detectives, saw the shooting, were arrested and held as witnesses.

TRAIN RACE WITH DEATH. Gen. Strong Failed to Reach Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.-While her husband was speeding across the continent from California in an effort to reach her bedside, Mrs. Henry Strong died from a stroke of paralysis. The news of her serious illness reached Gen. Strong in Santa Earbara, where he was spending the season

bara, where he was spending the season at his winter home. As soon as he received the telegram he hired a special train on the Santa Fé Railroad and raced over the country at record breaking time.

Yesterday morning he was heard from at Los Angeles, where a telegram telling of his wife's doubtful recovery reached him. It was thought from the first by the physicians in attendance that the chances for her recovery were slight. For many years she had been an invalid and unable to accompany her husband in his trips to California.

i stoys erest best sypth j

Navigation to Many Connecticut Ports Shut Off-Many Vessels in the Ice. We Can. Escape Dread La Grippe If We Eradicate Our Catarrh.

> ru-na and La Grippe. During Dr. Hartman's experience of over forty years in the treatment of catreatment of ca-tarrhal diseases his success with Peruna has been unparalleled. He says: "Since the epidemic of la grippe in 1850 I have used Peruna invariably in my treatment of this disease. This rem-edy so, exactly

Reporter's Talk With Dr.

Hartman Concerning Pe-

Dr. 8 B. Hartman. time experimenting with other remedice. When to Begin Treatment.

"At the appearance of the first symptoms treatment should be begun at once, and the patient should keep strictly to the house for a few days. No treatment, however effectual it may be, will always prevent quite a long siege with this disease, but no other medicinal treatment is necessary than Personal ssary than Peruna.

The After Effects of La Orippe.

"People who have had la grippe, the acute stage having passed and their recovery has come to a standstill, as is frequently the case, will find in Peruna exactly the remedy that is suited to their case. It invigorates the whole system, restores the appetite and produces natural sleep. Grippe Causes Other Diseases.

"Even after pneumonia or consumption has begun to develop it is not too late to has begun to develop it is not too late to expect a perfect cure from Peruna without any other treatment whatever. Many physicians are using it extensively in their practice: at the same time a vast number of people are buying it at the drug stores and treating themselves, and the result is, if there is another remedy which is the equal of Peruna for la grippe it is unknown to me."—S. B. Hartman, M. D.

Pe-ru-na, the Family Safeguard. J. A. Stalle, Peabody, Kan., writes:

"Four of my family were almost down with the grippe, and my mother had been down with the grippe for a week. She took Peruna and is able to be up now most of the time. She is sixty-four years old.

"I can't praise Peruna enough. My two little boys, one three and the other six years of age, beg for Peruna whenever they get to feeling badly. We use it for almost everything." Prominent Cures:

Among the many prominent men and women who have been cured of la grippe by Peruna are:

Hon. John H. Caldwell, a prominent member of the Louisiana State Legislature, of Robeline, La.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill. Hon. T. Simmons, United States Marshal, Mobile, Ala
Mr. Henry Distin, maker and inventor
of Band Instruments, 1441 S. 9th street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Julian Segundo, Conde de Ovies, a Span-Hon. P. J. Megrew, Superintendent U. S. Capitol Police Force, Washington, D. C. Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, England.

whom have used it with beneficial results."-Mrs. M. Woodruff. Congressman Geo Henry White of

gratis.
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Mrs. Theophile Schmitt. 3417 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

WHITAKER WRIGHT BURIED.

VILLAGERS HE HAD BEFRIENDED STAND AT THE GRAVE.

Suicide-Felon's Marble Palace Reopened for the Closing Scenes—His End Apas "a Game Finish to a Hard Fight."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 30 .- While there is a complete absence of anything like sentimental sympathy for Whitaker Wright, there is no doubt that his melodramatic suicide has appealed widely to a kind of sporting instinct A great number of Englishmen say his suicide was a game finish to a hard fight Otherwise the only sentiment generally felt is regret that Wright alone paid the penalty of his companies' frauds.

Although the authorities had a right to claim the body as that of a convicted felon it was handed over to the family and the last two scenes of the Whitaker Wright story were as dramatic as any prece them. When the body was taken to Wit ley it was not brought to the modest house now occupied by the family, but for the first time since the crash came the great gates of Lea Park were opened and the coffin containing the suicide-felon's remains was placed in the gleaming marble hall of the mansion on which he spent a fortune.

The final scene was the burial this afternoon in the consecrated ground of Witley churchyard. Many friends and hundreds of villagers from Witley and other neighboring towns stood around the grave in steady downpour of rain. The majority of them carried violets and wreaths, which they afterward placed on the grave of the man who had been their benefactor.

The vicar read a short special service A part of the prayer book service was however, omitted.

DO YOU LAUGH IN E?

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 30,-- A writer in a French review analyzes the various species of laughter. According to this ingenious analyist, mankind laughs according to the sound of the five vowels, each kind corresponding to a particular moral tempera Frank, hearty folks laugh in a phleg-

matic chuckle in E; children and simpl souls express their merriment in I; the bold and reckless laugh in O and the misanthropists in U.

TO SELL CONGO FREE STATE? King Leopold's Visit to Berlin Starts Speculation. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUI

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- The Continental press has been displaying much interest during

SAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MRS. M.

WOODRUFF.

Friends of

Peruna.

Mrs. M. Woodruff, 2406 Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I cannot praise your remedy too highly. I first tried it after

having la grippe, and for the last two years I have used it as a pre-

ventive for cold and la grippe. As a conic I also believe it to be

excellent. I never fail to recommend Peruna to my friends, all of

Prof. Church Checks Decay in Stonework of the Chapter House Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- The decayed stonework of the chapter house of Westminster Abbey has been treated with complete success by Prof. Church. The thirteenth ntury work of the chapter house was sandstone which was rather porous and fragile. It was found that the decay was due to the failure of particles of stone to adhere, the mischief in many places going to the depth of two or more inches. This was due to the effect of the sulphuric acid in the London atmosphere.

Prof. Church found that repeated spraying with baryta water reconstituted the stone and repeated sprayings and painting hardened it from the back and not merely at the surface. No appreciable consolidating effect was produced on the worst portions of the surface until it had been sprayed at least four times, while the deeper parts were found to have been already hardened. The stone thus reconstituted is little susceptible to the London atmosphere.

CUBA'S TOBACCO OUTPUT. 45,500,000 Cigars Sent to This Country;

92,000,000 to England.

HAVANA, Jan. 30 .- El T obacco published to-day the tobacco statistics for Cuba during 1903. The number of bales exported was 303,116, valued at \$12,124,640, or at the rate of about \$40 a bale. The exports were 42,424 bales less than in 1902. There were 208,608,450 cigars shipped, which at the rate of \$60 a thousand, would yield \$12,516,507. There were exported 14,341,445 packages of cigarettes, which at \$25 a thousand would yield \$358,536. Of cut tobacco there was exported 106,873 kilos, valued at about \$128.248.

The United States took 45,800,000 cigars and 181,428 bales of tobacco. Germany took 31,000,000 cigars and 46,177 bales of tobacco. England bought 92,000,000 ciga rs Colombia purchased 7,239,610 packages of cigarettes, an increase of more than 2,000,000

ROGUES HAVE A GALLERY. Diamond "Fences" Collect Pictures Government and Police Officials.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- A recent visitor to Antwerp, which city is now the chief market in Europe for stolen jewels, was taken by a friend "in the know" to a house used as an office by illicit diamond buyers. In one room he saw a large collection of photographs, the first to catch his eye being that of Major Williams of the United States Treasury Department, at Paris.

persons of an official character who are considered dangerous by the gang are honored by having their photographs ally absorbed. placed in the collection. Should the original of the photograph set foot in Antwerp he would be shadowed by secret police employed by the receivers of the stolen

SHAVE THE 'OLD WOMEN.

home in Vienna for old men and women, having decided that the faces of men and women should be shaved, 3,000 old women, despite their protests, have been despoiled of any beard or mustache they possessed.

Congressman Geo Lieny
Tarboro, N. C.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice area.

DEVONSHIRE RECEPTIONS OFF. Duchess Avoids Taking Sides Politically for the Present.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Jan. 30.—Perhaps no one realized the importance which has been attached to the receptions of the Duchess of Devon-

shire until their discontinuance. For the last fortnight half the social whether they had received invitations to Devonshire House. There were many surmises as to whether the Conservative ladies would be invited and whether they would respond, or whether the Duchess would socially, as the Duke has politically, range herself upon the other side as a result of the political cleavage effected by Mr.

The Duchess now announces that for a time she will discontinue political receptions.

Prospect of a Cuban Loan

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Jan. 30 .- It is expected that the \$35,000,000 loan for the payment of salaries of revolutionary soldiers will probably be floated in a short time. A prominent official stated to-day that several financiers are willing to take it up.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 30 .- M. Comtesse, son of he President of the Swiss Confederation. committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver while riding in a cab at Dijon to-day.

M. Comtesse Kills Himself.

Memorial Church for Three Iroquois Fire

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A memorial church costing \$50,000 is to be erected by William H. Hoyt, in memory of his daughter, Mrs. F. Morgan Fox, and his grandchildren, Sidney, Hoyt and Emily Fox, who perished in the Iroquois Theatre fire. The church will be erected for the Episcopal parish at Winnetka, where Mr. Hoyt lives

Breaks up Grip and

Many cases of Grip and Influenza go straight to the liver, producing Jaundice. The skin gets as yellow as a duck's foot. The use of Humphreys' "77" and Specific 10 puts the liver in working An inquiry revealed the fact that all order and cures both Grip and Jaundice. The embarrassing yellow color is gradu-

> "77" cures Coughs, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Sore Throat, and Colds that

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John

**BROWN'S** 

Bronchial Troches

Quickly relieve Coughs, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung Troubles. Contain nothing injurious. Sold in boxes only. Avoid imitations.